

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6173.—VOL. XXXIX.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1858.

[PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th instant, at Ryde, Mrs. Edward Flood, jun., of a son. On the 16th instant, at her residence, 22, Hunter-street, Mrs. Frederick Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th instant, at Lower Fort-street, by Rev. S. Rabone, assisted by Rev. A. Salmon, the Rev. William Currow, Wesleyan minister, to Matilda Susanna, fifth daughter of Mr. J. V. M. Wiles, of this city.

DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, at his residence, Lower Tulse Hill, Brixton, near London, Samuel Howell, Esq., grandfather of Evan Edward Howell, solicitor, of this city, aged 81.

On the 16th instant, at his residence, Victoria-street, Robert the Infant son of John and Jane Smith, aged 8 months and 3 days.

On the 17th March, at her residence, Miller's Point, Margaret, the beloved wife of John Palmer, much regretted by her friends.

On the 18th instant, at her father's residence, 466, George-street, Adelaide, the beloved daughter of A. Abraham, chemist, aged 17 years.

On the 18th instant, at the Globe, Florence Madeline, youngest daughter of G. T. Smith, aged 6 months.

On the 18th instant, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Rice, an old respected inhabitant of Phillip-street, Sydney, aged sixty-nine years.

On the 18th instant, at 22, Hunter-street, the infant daughter of Mr. Frederick Williams.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.

REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.

The Royal Mail Steamer VICTORIA, H. Wright, Eng. Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, (carry 1st class, Majestic, 2nd class), calling at intermediate ports, on SUNDAY, 11th of APRIL, at 9 o'clock a.m.

HIRE OF COALS.—Tenders are invited for the conveyance of coals from Newcastle, New South Wales, to Suez, Aden, Ceylon, and King George's Sound. For particulars apply at the Royal Mail Office, by noon.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES JOHNSON, a native of Rochester.—Your brother JOHN's address is Mr. BRADLEY, Ballarat-street North, Melbourne East. Write directly.

FRANCIS PETTFEE, or FRANCIS SULLIVAN, of Wallingworth, please Write to your PARENTS, Fox Office, Upper Hawthorn, Victoria.

J. STIFF.—Letter from Birmingham, at HERALD & CO. Office.

F. WATSON.—To Captain CALFARTH, on board at Smith's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD, and CO. George-street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per LOBEMIA, from LONDON.—Consignees by this vessel are informed

that she will discharge at Wills, Mersey, and Cox's Wharf, and will sail positively the first week in April. She has a large and commodious cabin, a few berths in which are engaged.

For tenders apply to Captain CALFARTH, on board at Smith's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD, and CO. George-street.

GEORE BOYS, of Hardinge, can hear of his Brother ISAAC, at 15, Chancery-street.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mr. TURNER or HOLLAND, who were at Kyneton, Victoria, some three years ago, they will please send their address to me, so that I may forward to them a copy of this paper—will bear a mark of old friend. Address A. B.

F. DIXON, 237, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

HROWSMITH'S Map of the Eastern Provinces of Australia showing the route of Gregory's Expedition in 1856. SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street.

THE CREDULITY OF DRIM AND UNITARIANISM.

If THIS should meet the eye of ROBERT HODSPITH, from Durban, England, he will find his Brother WILLIAM, 18, Pitt-street, Sydney.

J. STIFF.—Letter from Birmingham, at HERALD & CO. Office.

W. H. GIBSON.—To the proprietors of the Standard.



sweep even and ends we us than receded know, the exciting grave, which another ency. It general and all its the a com will be So com all ex become national w will be in Kent, sole estate, and was parts of the however, with his Queen's William to headed dragoons the very or Charles regi filled the sides might be, having great army head of a The third been more His first war of adjutants remains a ver of lan but clear of that style sponore, and afghanistan of; this only superere that his and decision his sub In 1846 he maign, in reality. He was now how near horrors" to second Punent, until in der-in-chief Master, and Army. From our readers command of a found even suppression July he took the relief of the place, and with a pressed on and winning he defeated the less than was driven sponore. He September brought his hundred men mand. As Neil in the ements which Europe, he mes Outram, which of it the Indian ur, and under ate, shared in Havelock's the fearful he "cut his which a as again surd on amidst of the garris the relieving in England, at his oppo left behind, and his best social man his country calamaty, was what his enga a soldier, believed that they would be success, uniform is for a charge, as level as a sponore whose drill. This belief, the Great and led a martinet, a, but all scrof of action apndly authority, so handied, Many stori him amounted. He was once thousand men he was ob his into were unheard, up and spoke, is a shower of On the black age found him of gunpowder monstration at the quiet remark would be even omit its pro General Have now usually the doctrines of the true old believed, and consequences erately put his in obey an order he threw away sooner than despaired. His character. There duty, and there There could be personal danger.

wish it the higher branches of female education. The number enrolled in both schools was, during the past year, 140, and the average attendance 58. Hitherto these schools have been gratuitous, but, in conformity with the original idea of making the whole establishment self-supporting, a small payment will henceforth be required. A Sabbath-school, kept open on every Sabbath during the year, is attended by 112 pupils, and the average attendance is 52.

Mr. King is a Director of the Elgin Association, and as such has a general superintendence over the temporal affairs of the Association; but his office is chiefly advisory, the colonists, so long as they conform to the rules of the Association in regard to their buildings and fences, being left to their own discretion. He is likewise a missionary of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and in that capacity officiates in the Mission Church on the settlement. The negroes, for the greater part, belong to the Baptist and Methodist persuasions; and while Mr. K.'s personal influence has brought a full attendance to his own little church, many of the negroes maintain their former religious connections. About one quarter of the whole number do not attend church at all, and no compulsion is used. No intoxicating liquor is made or sold within the settlement; drunkenness is unknown there, and since its first formation but one person connected with it has been arrested for a violation of the laws. No case of bastardy has hitherto occurred: the general moral standard of the community is high, and the social improvement is marked and manifest.

The settlers are for the most part fugitive slaves, and of the whole number about one-third are of pure African descent. If Mr. King is right in this, the proportion of blacks is, I think, much greater than in the province at large. Those of them who have been accustomed to farming and have had some capital to commence with, have done exceedingly well, having cleared more land and made greater improvements than the great majority of white settlers in the same time and under similar circumstances. Those who have brought neither skill nor capital have had a much more difficult task, but even these have so far either paid up their instalments regularly, or when they have passed them, it has been by permission, the money being laid out upon the land, so as to render future payment easier. Many have already paid in full for their farms, and received the deeds; others are prepared to do so in the coming year, and Mr. K. is confident that at the expiration of the ten years all will have come into full possession of their lands.

Two settlements of Europeans have been formed in Canada under Government direction, one of Highlanders at Notawaga, north of Toronto, another of mixed Irish, English, and Scotch emigrants at Ramsey, near Brookville; the settlers of both for some time received aid in provisions, farming implements, &c., but both have failed. At the Highland settlement some 20 or 30 of the original settlers, with their families, still remain; the others have long been dispersed. They began to do better immediately the Government aid was discontinued. Mr. King attributes the greater success of the settlement at Buxton, partly to the fact that, in the first place, the negroes are better axe-men than European emigrants, and so are better fitted to contend with the difficulties attendant upon clearing a heavily timbered country; but mainly to the circumstance that the colony at Buxton was, from the beginning, self-supporting. The negroes perfectly understood that they were to depend upon themselves alone, that they were to receive no supplies in money, in food, or in clothing; and thus their pride and self-reliance being excited, they worked with a will not otherwise to have been looked for. If, on the whole, this has been wise and has worked well in one respect, it may have retarded the progress of the settlement, or at least have diminished the result as seen in it; since many of the negroes have found it more profitable, perhaps necessary, to employ part of their time and labour at a distance from Buxton. Now, however, the compilation of the saw-mill, the brick yard, and the pot-salt factory affords a field for labour on the place itself.

Of the fifteen slaves Mr. King originally brought with him three have died, though their places have been taken by children that have since been born in Canada; nine are with him still settled at Buxton; one is married and lives at Chatham; two, a mother and daughter, are at Detroit, but Mr. King has lately received a letter from the daughter, stating that they are about to return to Buxton. One of the slaves, at that time an old man of 65, received, in consideration of his age, some assistance in putting up his cabin, and we believe in clearing his land. He married at Buxton a woman of suitable years, and has ever since supported her and himself without assistance. I saw his house, his garden, and his corn patch, and everything looked neat and flourishing.

In company with Mr. K. and our companion from Chatham, we walked over a part of the settlement. The place was certainly no realisation of a Utopia, nor did the cabins resemble the neat, white painted houses of a New England village. Everything was new, rude, and rough. To a city-bred man the timber was terrible. I saw one tree left standing by the roadside, at least five feet at the base, and rising straight as an arrow, and scarcely diminished in circumference to an immense height, before it gave off a branch. Most of them were from two to four feet in diameter. The road was merely a wide lane cut straight through the forest, with the roots of the trees everywhere traversing the deep friable soil. On either side, here and there, were scattered the cabins and clearings of the settlers, the former all built of unshaven logs, set back the prescribed number of feet from the road, and each one surrounded by its kitchen-garden. They were not destitute of all traces of ornament. Over the rude porch in front of the cabin, creepers were frequently trained, and one, covered with a hop-vine in full bearing, looked exceedingly pretty. Some of the gardens boasted flower-beds, and bright coloured phloxes and poppies and corn-flowers were in contrast with the dark forest which hemmed us in. We entered the cabin of a fugitive, but two years from Kentucky, and who had married, we believe, some time after he had reached the settlement. The cabin was smaller than the model; but the owner, with an eye at a future time of adding to it, had built the chimney double, and a huge brick fire-place stood at us from the outside. Within was the wife, with a couple of small children, her relations, to whom the couple afforded a home. There were chairs, a table, a large chest, and a cooking-stove and its utensils. The family dinner was still on the stove—pork and potatoes—while into another vessel, in a quantity of hot, bubbling fat, had been thrown some green corn in the ear. The man was absent at work in the brickyard.

Another cabin we entered belonged to a man—a full black—who, fourteen years before, had escaped from Missouri. He had been six years at the settlement, and had twenty-four acres of land fenced and under cultivation, and six more

on which the wood had been felled. He had paid up four of his instalments, and owned a wagon, a yoke of oxen, a mare, and two colts. He had four or five children, and his eldest boy, fourteen years old, was reading Virgil!—for him, I fear, unprofitable reading. The day was warm, and the smaller children, like the rest of those we saw, were dressed for warm weather; their legs, feet, and arms were bare, and their garments had apertures about them which had not been bestowed by the tailor or dressmaker. In the house, besides the ordinary bed and bedding, chair, table, &c., we found a rocking-chair and a large new safe—a recent importation from Yankees land. On asking for a glass of water, it was brought in a clean tumbler and upon a plate.

Another cabin, belonging to an old settler, was more ambitious. It was larger, with a vine-covered porch: had a hall in the centre and a room on either side; about the halls were hung sundry staring prints, and a carpet, sofa, and a large cooking stove were added to the usual articles of furniture. One feature of all the cabins we must not forget—the huge brick fireplace occupying the best part of one side of the room, and which, with its chimney, bore tokens of the roaring fires which blazed in it during the winter.

We saw only a small, and, as we were informed, the newest and least advanced part of the settlement, but our stay in Canada was limited, and despite the hospitable invitation of Mr. King, to remain a few days with him, we left Buxton with the belief that we had seen all of those rare men who, by a single-minded devotion to one worthy object, not only accomplish great ends but enable our common humanity.

#### THE MANAGEMENT OF BANK DEPOSITS.

(From the *Economist*, 16th January.)

Now that it may be considered that the crisis has entirely passed away, that confidence is once more restored, and that the country is embarking afresh in a new career of business, there are some points in connection with our great banking institutions which may be safely, openly, and freely discussed, without any danger of inducing distrust, but with the certainty of much good resulting from their full consideration. Of these, none is so important, and none created so much anxiety in the best-informed circles during the late crisis, as the subject of bank deposits, in the new form which they assume under the development of joint stock banks and the practice of allowing a comparatively high rate of interest upon them. But this subject opens up a very large question, which cannot be fully or usefully discussed without going down to the origin and object of banking institutions, considering the relations in which they stand to the community, and the rules which are absolutely necessary to be observed for their prudent management and their own security.

The business of banking, as it is practised in different countries, varies very essentially. In this country, however, it is divided into two parts: First, issuing notes; second, holding deposits. Whether regarded in the light of benefit to the public, profit to the bank, or its general advantage to the commerce of the country, the former branch of business—issuing notes—is by far the least important. The whole of the profit which any country can derive from the issue of notes, is the interest of the coin and the saving of its wear, which is thus economised, and which in the United Kingdom cannot be put at much more than one million a year. Beyond the profit, there is no doubt a great convenience in the use of bank notes as compared with coin. But the great means not only of economising currency, but also of utilising the spare capital of the country and rendering it available for profitable objects, is through the medium of the deposit business of banks, and the extensive facilities which it offers for effecting payments and adjusting claims, by mere transfers from one account to another. It is this branch of business which is by far the most profitable to banks and infinitely most important to the public at large. The bank notes in circulation in the United Kingdom may be put down at £38,000,000;—the amount of deposits in our banks we have no means of ascertaining;—but we know that the few London joint stock banks, the Bank of England, and the Scotch banks, hold deposits to an amount considerably exceeding £100,000,000; and if we make a fair allowance for the London banks other than the joint stock, for the country banks in England (joint stock and private), and for all the banking institutions in Ireland, we shall certainly not overstate the amount of bank deposits in the United Kingdom if we put them down at £30,000,000. But whatever be the case, the sums placed in their hands were usually limited to what it was thought necessary by country bankers to keep at their command in London for ordinary purposes.

The practice, however, introduced of late years, by which joint stock banks have allowed interest upon deposits, at a rate always one per cent, below the bank rate for the time being, has entirely changed the character of their business. Their deposits no longer consist merely of the unused balances of their customers in London and their correspondents in the country from day to day, but they include enormous sums of money placed in their hands by way of investment by the public, and also the reserves of country bankers, on which they rely for meeting any unusual or accidental demand upon them. In point of fact, they have joined to the ordinary business of a banker, what was before the business of the bill broker—receiving money "at call" and bearing interest—the only difference being that in the case of the bill broker, bills are given for money deposited to be held as a collateral security for its return when required, while in the case of the joint stock bank, the depositor relies only upon the credit of the bank and the unlimited liability of the shareholders.

What we wish to direct special attention to, is the wide difference in the character of these two classes of deposits,—viz., first, those which may fairly be termed ordinary trade deposits; and second, those which come properly under the definition of investments, more or less permanent, for the sake of the interest obtained, and money "at call," being the reserve of bankers and others having large sums to pay at uncertain and undefined times. It is quite plain that the character and incidents of these two classes of deposits in the hands of a banker are entirely different. The ordinary deposits in a bank, whether those of private persons or of ordinary traders, are determined by rules which do not lead to much fluctuation in their amount from time to time. In the one case, the depositor keeps only such a sum as he is likely to require for his ordinary expenditure—whatever he has over and above, he invests in some interest-bearing security; and he keeps up his account from time to time from the various sources of his income to such an amount as he reasonably expects to require for current expenditure. So it is like manner, but upon a larger scale, in the case of traders: they know and determine what amount, as a rule, it is necessary to keep with their bankers; and with a variation so slight that upon a number of accounts it is an insignificant sum, they retain that amount. The aggregate amount of these two classes of deposits is very unlikely to be materially affected by any crisis that does not bring the bank into discredit, and even in that case they will be the last to be acted upon. But when we consider the character of the new description of deposits or "money at call" held by banks, it is very different in many ways. First, the sums are larger and of more importance to the owners; who are more likely, therefore, to take alarm and to demand repayment at the first approach of a crisis. Next, they are sums of money placed in deposit for the sake of interest, not required for current expenditure or for the daily wants of a business, and as soon as a fall takes place in public securities, they are withdrawn for the purpose of making a purchase at the favourable moment of a crisis. Again, they may form the reserves upon which country bankers rely for meeting any unusual demands upon them; and the latter necessarily therefore resort to them in order to strengthen their position at a critical moment. There are all these and other inducements to withdraw deposits of this character from a bank during a crisis, which do not apply in an appreciable degree to deposits in the ordinary sense. The one class involves little or no risk of any unusual drain whatever may be the state of the money market,—the other exposes a bank to heavy demands upon it from a variety of causes at a moment it is the least able to bear them.

The distinction between these two classes of liabilities on the part of banks does not, however, so much point to any objection to either, as to the difference of terms and conditions upon which the two descriptions of deposits should be received:—a difference which to some extent has been already acknowledged in prac-

tic and acted upon. As in all other trades, no principle of banking can be for the interests of civilised and organised society is the institution of banks, by which the great portion of the spare capital of the country is brought together from fragmentary and idle hoards into accumulated stores, and made available for the maintenance of labour and the creation of new wealth. A well-regulated banking system may fairly be called the most profitable machine which ever ministered to the promotion of every advantage which man derives from the creation of wealth. The legitimate and original practice of banks in relation to deposits, but which of late has acquired considerable extension, was to receive in deposit from day to day the surplus monies in the hands of their customers, and to lend as much of their accumulated sum in their hands to other customers as prudence permitted, considering the condition upon which they held it;—and investing other portions in such interests bearing Government securities, as formed a good reserve in the case of any unusual demand. By this means the whole community derived benefit—the lenders as well as the borrowers; for those who were the lenders at one time were the borrowers at another. The effect was practically an immense addition to the capital of the country for all useful purposes. So long as the deposits of a banker consisted only of such balances, they were, as a whole, subject to but little variation; and they were, therefore, comparatively easily managed. But in the course of time a great development took place in the practice of banking. What was found to be beneficial to individual communities and districts, was found to be equally beneficial to the entire country, taken as one whole. As in particular localities the small balances of individual persons formed a fund applicable to the trade of the district, which would otherwise have been idle, so it was soon found that the balances not required in some districts might be usefully accumulated into a larger general fund, and made applicable to other districts where capital was more required and more valuable. In the rural districts the deposits of bankers accumulated more rapidly than the demand for capital. In order to use them profitably, the bankers entrusted them to bill brokers or money dealers in London, who became the medium through which they were brought into profitable use in the manufacturing, mining, and mercantile districts. What the bankers were in each district—borrowers from one class of customers and lenders to another—the bill brokers or money dealers in London became to the bankers themselves, borrowers from those in rural districts where capital was not so much required, and lenders to those in commercial districts where capital was more required. To some extent the London bankers acted in a similar capacity. But as they allowed no interest upon deposits, the sums placed in their hands were usually limited to what it was thought necessary by country bankers to keep at their command in London for ordinary purposes.

No doubt the plan adopted by some banks meets the objections which we have stated. The customer of a bank has two accounts:—one, a drawing account, upon which he operates from day to day, and with regard to which the amount standing at it, is always payable on demand, but upon which he receives no interest; and another, a deposit account, upon which he receives interest, but which he cannot draw upon without a notice agreed upon. One account can, however, always be made to aid the other, but only in accordance with the terms named. Money may be transferred from the drawing to the deposit account at any time, but from the deposit to the drawing account only by giving the required notice. An arrangement of this nature is equally advantageous to the public and to the banker. If interest is allowed upon all accounts without discrimination, then it must either be at a much lower rate, or the bank must be placed in great jeopardy in the event of a panic, and must be compelled suddenly to withhold the ordinary accommodation to its customers:—if, on the other hand, a bank allows no interest upon deposits payable on demand, their amount will always be kept at the lowest point that the usual wants of its customers require, and in the event of a panic will lead to no sensible demand upon it, while the interest allowed upon such deposits placed under reasonable notice will be larger, and the absence of sudden pressure on the bank during a crisis will enable it to continue to its customers the ordinary facilities, and thus prevent the very common aggravation of periods of panic and alarm. There is no doubt that the passion on the part of joint stock banks for paying large dividends has led, in many instances, to a total disregard of all those obvious distinctions and the means of meeting them:—has induced them, in too many instances to offer interest on current deposits payable on demand, which they could not pay without sacrificing the reserve necessary to protect such obligations, and has induced them to accept large amounts of deposits at large rates of interest, payable "at call," and which interest they could only pay by employing them up to the last shilling, and too frequently in doubtful securities. No doubt deposits of any kind will not be offered to banks, unless the public have the money to spare and require an investment in some way other:—money, too, which if it did not find means of ready employment through some channel at home, would find its way into some foreign speculation of a doubtful and dangerous character. We cannot, therefore, join those who appear to consider it a fault in banking that the deposits should be of a large amount. On the contrary, it only shows how such banks accomplish their legitimate object of collecting in aggregate masses the spare capital of one class in order to make it useful to another and profitable to all; but it is absolutely necessary that it should be clearly recognised as a first principle in our extended banking, that, with regard to deposits payable "at call," so large a reserve should be held, as to render it quite incompatible with safe banking to pay such interest as may be agreed upon. With a strict observance of these two rules, it is no matter how large bank deposits may become: without it they must always be the object of well-founded and grave anxiety.

#### ARMY PATRONAGE.

(From the *United Services Gazette*, 16th January.)

A TERRIBLE apprehension appears to have seized upon the East India Directors, their friends, admirers, and servants, that if India, "the empire of the middle classes," as Mr. H. Parker fondly calls it, be handed over to, or appropriated by, the Crown, the "Services" will become the vehicle of political robbery. "The patronage, civil and military," say the claimants, "will devolve upon the Government, and we shall henceforth see all the good places in the hands of the aristocracy, or the members of Parliament who sustain a feeble Ministry."

We suppose it will be allowed that the past and the present are good guarantees for the future. No one would venture to predict a perversion by the existing authorities of the additional power that is likely to devolve upon them, unless they had been accustomed to use the influence they already possess for interested purposes. It must be from the actual condition of the public service of Great Britain that the partisans of the dying Company infer the future treatment of the service of India.

It neither accords with our business nor our opportunities to examine minutely the state of the civil service of the Crown. There are others more capable and better disposed to go into that part of the question. The Army alone concerns us, and we should be unmindful of our duty if we manifested any indifference to the manner in which it is officered, either with reference to its actual condition or to the large increase of patronage which must devolve upon the Horse Guards if the Indian portion of the

forces of Great Britain be transferred to the control and management of that department.

We have, therefore, looked very carefully into the composition of the commissioned part of the Army, and the results of the enquiry we have instituted must satisfy the most ardent and the most vehement champion of the E. I. Company, that, considering the popularity of the military profession and the wide field it opens to the ambition of the first people in the country, there is a ridiculously small proportion of the aristocracy in the British Army. It is emphatically "the Army of the middle classes."

Putting aside the colonels of regiments who are, for the most part, very distinguished Generals, and who have earned their titles and positions in the field, there are absolutely not more than one hundred and forty-five titled persons (chiefly "Honourable," "younger sons of younger brothers") in the whole of the British Cavalry and Infantry, more than one-third of them being Guardsmen! One hundred and forty-five members of the nobility in an army containing upwards of five thousand officers! Let us enter a little into detail. In the Household Cavalry there are twenty-one titled officers, and fifty-five without any "handle to their names." In the 1st Dragoon Guards there is a baronet, while the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments are composed entirely of the middle classes. The seventeen Regiments of Dragoons and Light Dragoons have but fourteen sprigs of nobility among them. The Foot Guards number, as we have said, some fifty. In the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments of the Line there are four—in the 5th and 6th, none; in the 7th Fusiliers, but one; none whatever in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. The 13th Light Infantry boasts of two titled officers. The 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, are thoroughly plebeian. The four next Regiments have four "Honourables" and one Baronet amongst them. The nine next regiments are officered entirely from the people, so are the 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 39th, 40th, and 41st; but, as a set-off, the 33rd, 38th, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th have an "aristocrat" a-piece. The same proportion occurs in the rest of the army. From the 45th to the 49th—not even an "Honorable" is to be found. The "dirty Half Hundred" has one "Honorable;" ditto the 51st. There are two in the 52nd Light Infantry, and none in the 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, and 59th. The remaining forty-one regiments of infantry contain among them but twenty-three members of noble families, and the Rifle Brigade, a pet regiment, consisting of four battalions, numbers but ten Lords and Honourables! As for the Royal Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, they count but four of the nobility out of more than 1000 officers.

From this it must be clear that the notion entertained of the aristocratic appropriation of the military patronage is a perfect delusion. Only one-thirtieth part of the Army is assigned to the oligarchical branch of British society; the rest is in the hands of those very middle classes whence the vaunted *protéges* of the East India Company have been drawn.

Now let us see how the patronage has been distributed by the East India Directors. From a return before us it appears that more than one-half of the appointments have been annually given to the sons of officers, Civil and Military, chaplains, surgeons, &c., the greater portion of whom, we may presume, were the old friends of the dispensers of commissions. The other half have been disposed of to the sons of officers in the Royal Army, merchants, bankers, clergymen, professional men, tradesmen, &c., many of whom were holders of East India Stock, or connected with proprietors, to whom the Directors were indebted for their "most sweet voices" at election time. Very few members of the nobility appear among them, for the principal reason that expectant heirs of estates and titles have had but small inclination to expatriate themselves entirely, and nothing to offer the East India Directors in exchange for the good things in their gift. It is quite true that many of the *protéges* of the East India Company have come out very creditably in great emergencies, but to establish a comparison between these gallant men and the Queen's Officers who have distinguished themselves in India, is simply unfair, seeing that all the opportunities have been to the former. While the Company's Officer has monopolised the Staff and political appointments, which afforded scope for distinction, the Queen's Officer has been restrained within the limits of regimental duty. The Company's officers have been for many years past upwards of 6000 in number—the Queen's officers in India have rarely reached 1000. We contend therefore that all the inferences which have been drawn to the glorification of the East India Company, and the disparagement of the Queen's service—all the surmises in which writers have indulged, that the patronage in ministerial hands would be abused, while that of the East India Directors has been purely administered, are utterly false and unfounded, the off-pring of prejudice and partiality, or of self-interest and disappointment.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 18.—Collyer (a.), 230 tons, Captain Warner, from Melbourne last; Captain Farnham, Captain Hallen, Misses Pine (4), Master Pine, Messrs. Farnham, Wicks, Keast, Gregory, and 35 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

MARCH 18.—Sloop, brig, 200 tons, Captain Trout, from New Caledonia, arrived yesterday.

MARCH 18.—H. M. ship Iris, 26 guns, Captain Loring, from Melbourne 22nd instant.

## DEPARTURE.

MARCH 18.—Brilliant, for Moreton Bay.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—City of Benares for London; Wizard, for Manila; Worcester, for Melbourne via Tasmania; Caroline, and Calander, for Melbourne; Octavia, for Callao; Koenig William II, for San Francisco.

## CLEARANCES.

MARCH 18.—Koenig William II, 284 tons, Captain Von Eick Meekman, San Francisco; Passengers—Mr. J. Pawson, Mrs. Hause, and family (4); Mr. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Swannery, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Milian, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Blomwolff, Mrs. Ryan, Connally, Rurdon, and Mekel.

## COASTERS INWARDS.

MARCH 18.—Glorious, Venus, Grafton, and Black Diamond, from Newcastle with 402 tons; James, Brothers, from Hillside, Bribie's Water, with 22,000 lbs. coal; King, 1600 shillings, 7000 lbs.; Clarence (a.), from Morphett, with 1000 horses, 90 barrels wool, 20 bags flour, 3 casks oil, 120 sheep, 1 calf, 2 hams, 20 bags oysters, and sundries.

## COASTERS OUTWARD.

MARCH 18.—James, King, Venus, Flying Fish, for Shoalhaven; Kempsley Packet, for Brunswick River; Gascle, Louise, Maria, Sister, Brother, Nancy, and Venus, for Newcastle.

## IMPORTS.

MARCH 18.—Sloop, from New Caledonia: 40 tons sandal wood, R. Towns, and 90 casks copra oil, Order.

## EXPORTS.

MARCH 18.—Additional—Tobacco, for London: 34 bales wool, R. Towns; 10 bales wool, 12 packages woolen cloth, Prince, Bray, and Co.; 52 bales wool, H. Dangler.

MARCH 18.—Koenig William II, for San Francisco: 745 tons coal, Maitland and Co.; 300 bags sawn, Lawson.

## SHIP MAIL.

It will please the General Post Office as follows:—  
For LONDON.—By the City of Benares, this day, at noon, if not underway.  
For CALIFORNIA.—By the Koenig William II, this day, at noon, if not underway.  
For NEW CALIFORNIA.—By the Perseverance, this day, at noon.  
For MELBOURNE.—By the City of Sydney (a.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

For PORT COCHER.—By the Francis, on Saturday, at noon.

CROWN HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, March 18.—Raven, schooner, 113 tons, Captain Verney, for Launceston; Gertrude, 112 tons, Captain Verney, for Auckland; Spray, brig, 148 tons, Captain Scott, for Nelson.

The Collier (a.) left Port Phillip Heads on Monday, at 11.15 a.m., and experienced light gale winds and fine weather to the Heads, and continued northward with a head wind, and sea, passed to London (a.), on Tuesday, at 1 a.m., between Cape Liptrap and the Promontory.

## NEWCASTLE.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 18.—Grafton (a.), from Sydney.  
MARCH 17.—Nature, Law Schooner, Captain Blacklock, for Launceston, with 160 tons of coal.

MARCH 17.—Yester, Yester, from Moreton Bay.

MARCH 18.—Robert and Betty, schooner, Captain Griffiths, from Launceston, with 200 tons of coal.

MARCH 18.—Liberia, barque, Captain Erpenbeck, for Batavia, with 150 tons of coal.

MARCH 18.—Abey, schooner, Captain Hughes, for Hobart Town, with 148 tons of coal.

## MELBOURNE.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 18.—Elizabeth, from Moreton Bay.

MARCH 18.—Collier (a.), from Sydney; Dammaris, Thané of Pitt, Prince Albert from Newcastle; City of Hobart (a.), from Hobart Town; and the Royal Alfred, from Sydney.

MARCH 18.—Eneu, R.M.S., Wave, from Sydney; Maori, from Newcastle.

MARCH 18.—Bengal Wanderer, from Sydney; Friend, Miami, Eagle, from Newcastle.

## DEPARTURES.

MARCH 18.—Red Jacket, for Liverpool; Pericles, for Calcutta; Jupiter, for Hongkong.

MARCH 18.—Marchioness, for Wellington; Timandra, for Newcastle.

MARCH 18.—Cora, for Newcastle.

## CLEARED OUT.

MARCH 18.—Ellen Simpson, Little Pet, for Newcastle.

## GEELONG.

## ARRIVALS.

MARCH 18.—Mary Alme, from Newcastle.

Extracts from the Melbourne papers:—

The Victoria has returned to the Bay, having brought up from Anderson's Inlet, Cape York, and came into the port at 10 a.m. yesterday. A number of boat stores, causing thereby a delay. As soon as it was discovered that her fore compartment was filling, the engine was kept at work to keep the water down, and the pumps were worked with great exertion. The vessel was then taken to the wharf, where she was secured, and a liberal lunch was provided under the superintendence of Mr. R. Bevan, and the partakers, after drinking success to the pioneer steamer of the Upper District, separated.

On Tuesday evening, about 10 o'clock, the Queen steamer ran into the Steamer Bird of Paradise, and caused a severe explosion, which caused a number of boat stores, causing thereby a delay. As soon as it was discovered that her fore compartment was filling, the engine was kept at work to keep the water down, and the pumps were worked with great exertion. The vessel was then taken to the wharf, where she was secured, and a liberal lunch was provided under the superintendence of Mr. R. Bevan, and the partakers, after drinking success to the pioneer steamer of the Upper District, separated.

On Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, numbers of people assembled in the Foundry Lane to witness the launch of Mr. McVay's Enterprise, the first steamer built in Gipps Land. The vessel was built at the foundry of Mr. McVay, and was given to her previous name, as it had been given to her before being launched, as it is now to be given to her again. The launch was a success, and everything has proved very satisfactory. There is sufficient water over the bar, at high water, for vessels drawing 11 feet of water, and good anchorage.

The Queen, from Sydney on the 11th instant, and anchored in Hobson's Bay about 9 a.m. on Saturday. She brings freight for this port £14,000 specie.

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**GENERAL NOTICE.**—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—

**WESTERN.**

Permano, Mr. H. Mason

Hinde—Mr. George Pope

Woolhouse, Mr. Wm. Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Port

land Head—Mr. J. A. Abraham

Pearl, Anna, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell

Hartley and Bowens—Mr. John McLean

Bathurst, Mr. Wm. Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canow-

der, Grange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. G. Williams

Mudgee, Rydalton, Merco, and Mendooran—Mr. John Dickson

Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker

Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goetz

Campbelltown, Camden, Narrellan, and Picton—Messrs.

Simpson, Brothers

Appin—Mr. T. H. Parkins

Bathurst, Mr. Joseph Lomax

Goulburn, Mr. James Langdon—Mr. Robert Craig

Queensbury—Mr. James John Wright

Tass, Binalong, Gunning, and Jagging—Mr. Thomas Ladlow

Broadwood—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer

Wollombi, and Tenterfield—Mr. Michael Norton

Wollombi, and Tenterfield—Mr. George Hewitt

Kiama and Jambaroo—Mr. John Fuller

Muruya and Bruny—Mr. Oliver Lodge

Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood

Cooma—Mr. J. Kelly

Bombala, Edina, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle

Bungendore—Mr. W. Irwin

Wagga Wagga and Maranoa—Mr. George Forsyth

NORTHERN.

Maitland (East and West), Hinton, Hexham, Dungog,

Wollombi, Scone, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair

Armidale—Mr. I. Bradshaw

Morpeth—Mr. John Widdow

Paterson and Grafton—Mr. T. Shone

Emu Plains—Mr. Edmund Doherty

Stiggle, and Emu Plains—Mr. John Lamley

Mosswood, Merion, and Scone—Mr. George Denshir

Murwillumbah—Mr. T. Murray

Murrumbundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie

Canungra—Mr. W. Elliott

Randwick, Hanging Rock, Morris, and Fremantle

Tumut—Mr. J. Bishop and Culham

Newcastle—Messrs. J. Bishop and Culham

Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Drayton, and Good's Inn

Mr. Samuel Stevens

Rocky River, Bedfellow—Mr. A. W. Hayles

Gosford—Mr. Alexander Walker

Woolstonecraft—Mr. C. G. Palmer

Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Taser

Clarence River—Mr. H. Alderson

Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. H. Hetherington

Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dower and Purner

Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotech.

Gosford, ditto—Mr. Thomas Paterson

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walsh

Launceston—Mr. G. Spies

Adelaide—Mr. J. C. Smith

Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden

Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley

London—Messrs. Alger and Street, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard-street.

**A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.**—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assureds to the important and pecuniary advantages which will be derived from the use of this CORPORATION, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The protection of the rights of married women against the debts or contracts of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assureds, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus divisions.

Avg. £25 £35 £45 £55

Premium, £2 8 £15 4 £16 0 £15 2

Comparative view of bonuses according to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten per cent. premium paid..... £50 16 8

Scottish " Widower Fund" (Mutual), seven per cent. premium paid..... 70 0

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five per cent. premium paid..... 81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, varying, residence, will be given. Premiums of claims, &c., &c.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief office, from ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, Mort's buildings, Pitt-street.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 2s. 9d. to 2s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the building.

Premiums for Building, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. Ditto with shingled roofs 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.

Brickbundged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair 1s. 3d. Ships building as may be required, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

With liberty to repair 1s. 3d. Ships building as may be required, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

Leads from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims and adjustment paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, as follows, namely:

On Current Accounts, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the Weekly Minimum Balance, irrespective of amount.

On Fixed Deposits.—For 15 days, at 3 per cent. per annum.

" 3 months, at 4 ditto ditto.

" For 6 months, at 5 ditto ditto.

Fixed deposits for longer periods to be subject to special arrangement.

For the greatest convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 5th February, 1858.

**BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.**—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital ..... £1,260,000.

Reserve Fund ..... 250,000.

ALTERATION IN RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed on the DAILY BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. And on fixed deposits, lodged after this date, as under, viz.:—

Subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent.

Ditto 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.

Ditto 6 months' notice, 5 per cent.

For money lodged for longer periods, interest will be allowed according to special arrangement.

G. H. INGELOW, Manager.

Sydney, 1st February, 1858.

**INCREASED RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.**

From and after this date, the rate of Interest allowed on the DAILY BALANCE at credit of CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be 2½ per cent. per annum.

And for fixed Deposit, added after this date, the following rates of interest will be allowed:

Subject to 15 days' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3 months' ..... 4 ditto ditto.

6 months' ..... 5 ditto ditto.

For money lodged for longer periods, interest will be allowed according to special arrangement.

J. YOUNG, manager.

Sydney, 1st February, 1858.

**O HENRY'S BANK CORPORATION.**—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital ..... £1,260,000.

Reserve Fund ..... 250,000.

ALTERATION IN RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed on the DAILY BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. And on fixed deposits, lodged after this date, as under, viz.:—

Subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent.

Ditto 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.

Ditto 6 months' notice, 5 per cent.

For money lodged for longer periods, interest will be allowed according to special arrangement.

G. H. INGELOW, Manager.

Sydney, 1st February, 1858.

**UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.**—Sydney, 18th November, 1857.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—

On the monthly minimum balance of current accounts, if not less than 100, 2 per cent. per annum.

On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

On ditto ditto, at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

On ditto ditto, at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

On ditto ditto, at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, manager.

Sydney, February 1st, 1858.

**PURVIS' ROYAL HOTEL.**—DUBBO.

is now opened, with good accommodation for gentlemen travelling with stock; also, good paddocks for

gentlemen staying.

A number of saddle horses always on hand for SALE.

**THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1858.**

**GENERAL NOTICE.**—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—

**WESTERN.**

Permano, Mr. H. Mason

Hinde—Mr. George Pope

Woolhouse, Mr. Wm. Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Port

Land Head—Mr. J. A. Abraham

Pearl, Anna, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell

Hartley and Bowens—Mr. John McLean

Bathurst, Mr. Wm. Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canow-

der, Grange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. G. Williams

Mudgee, Rydalton, Merco, and Mendooran—Mr. John Dickson

Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker

Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goetz

## SALES BY AUCTION.

Mirror.

On account of whom it may concern, damaged by improper packing.

**BOWDEN** and **THRELKELD** have been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, JG in diamond, LJ over No. 3.

One case containing a mirror, gilt frame, damaged by improper packing. Terms, cash.

Worthington and Robinson's Ale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

**BOWDEN** and **THRELKELD** will sell by auction at the Victoria Wharf, foot of Bridge-street, THIS AFTERNOON, 19th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock. Worthington and Robinson's No. 3, ex London, in first-rate condition.

Terms at sale.

White Lead

Linseed Oil

Carna Oil

**To Painter, Glazier, and Colourmen.** **BOWDEN** and **THRELKELD** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, the 19th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

18 tierces, containing 900 kgs white lead, first-rate order, and packed in iron kegs of 14, 23, and 56 lbs.

26 drums, each 5 gallons, raw linseed oil.

45 ditto double refined col. oil.

Terms at sale.

**To Grocer, Storeroom, Country Buyer, and others.** Ollman's Stores, Red Herring, in tins, Oatmeal, Arrowroot, Liverpool Salt, Nelson's Gelatine, White Herring, Ling Fish, Sardines, &c.**BOWDEN** and **THRELKELD** have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock.

Assorted fruits, 5 dozen cases.

Pork pickles, 2 cases.

Assorted stores.

Half-pint mustard.

Quarter-horn sardines.

Hams.

Spoon candles.

Red herring.

Oatmeal.

Arrowroot.

Liverwort salt.

Salad oil.

Tablet vinegar.

Hams.

Bacon.

White herring.

Ling fish.

Colman's starch.

Thumb bone.

Wax vestas.

Nelson's gelatine, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Terms at sale.

Eastern Produce.

100 Mats Bott Mocha Coffee, in 56lbs.

100 Mats Best Mocha Coffee, each 12lbs.

100 Mats Superior Dates, each 1 cwt.

Just arrived. Ex Spain.

Important to Family. Grocer, Country Fuyers, and the Trade generally.

**BOWDEN** and **THRELKELD** have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Export.

100 mats best mocha coffee, each 56lbs.

100 mats ditto ditto, 1 cwt.

100 superior dates, each 1 cwt., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Terms at sale.

100 Half-barrels Fin White Herring.

20 Cases Herring Fish, each 1 cwt.

10 Cases Sardines, &amp;c.

New Landing Ex Escort.

Just in time for Lent.

**BOWDEN** and **THRELKELD** have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

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100 superior dates, each 1 cwt., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Terms at sale.

100 Half-barrels Fin White Herring.

20 Cases Herring Fish, each 1 cwt.

10 Cases Sardines, &amp;c.

New Landing Ex Escort.

Just in time for Lent.

**BOWDEN** and **THRELKELD** have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Export.

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## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

The resolutions as to the disposal of the new shares in the Australian Gaslight Company were confirmed to-day, at a special meeting held for the purpose.

By the Collaroy, we have advices and papers from Victoria to the 15th instant.

Our Melbourne correspondent states that "the English news has not produced any effect on the markets, which are as heavy as heavy can be."

## The Argus of Monday says:

In the money market there has been very little doing, and the tendency of prices has been downwards. The supply of capital for loans on good properties is reported to be on the increase at present, and the sum in the market is secured thereby. The banks charge for bills under 90 days' currency, 8 per cent.; from 90 to 120 days', 9 per cent.; and over 120 days', 10 per cent.; and on certificates amounting to 10 per cent. Extra charges will be made on all the banks, 1 per cent. for 60 days' sight; for amounts under £500, 1½ per cent. premium for 30 days' sight. Freight on gold, by rail, £1 per cent.; by sea, £1 10s. per cent. Freight on silver, £1 10s. per cent.; by rail, £1 10s. per cent.; by sea, £1 10s. per cent.; by road, £1 10s. per cent.; by the overland route 1 per cent.; that is 1½ per cent. as nearly as possible; insurance 1½ per cent.

The quantities of gold brought down by escort this week bear favorable comparison with those of the corresponding week of the past month, with the three previous months. Another week will determine whether the recent rise in the price of bringing forward larger quantities. It appears to be admitted now, however, that this has been almost a habit of the successful miners during the rains.

The demand for gold for remittances having increased during the month, an advance of nearly 1 per cent. has taken place in its value. The price of gold bullion has been quoted at £1 10s. per ounce, and no improvement in price has arisen.

The advances received by the English January mail rather lead to the conclusion that the remittance of gold will take place, and our overseas stores are consequently growing under their loads.

Business is, however, generally in a healthy state, and the market is in full activity, though the prices are still liable to fluctuation as regards prices, they are steady and legitimate, and safe in the result. The up-country trade has made a much improved progress, and is steadily increasing, the population more settled, and a steady and improving business is evidently resulting.

At present, the unsettled condition of the weather, variation of temperature have proved very trying for all descriptions of living birds, and caused an improved demand and consequent advance in price for preferred brands. Bass No. 3, cannot be quoted above £10 per dozen, and last week was quoted at £9 10s. per dozen, high brand respectively.

Worthington and Robinson's, and Ind. Coop., and Co.'s, being £5 to 6d. per dozen, and others £4 to 5d. per dozen.

Copper.—Shipments are going forward steadily; the present price is £6 per ton.

Melbourne is a shade improved, there being few vessels in port suitable to the trade. To London, we quote 10s. per pound, grey, old, washed, 1d. per lb. and 3d. for 1d.

Exchange.—After the departure of the last month's mail, Bass reduced their selling rate of discount from 4 per cent. to 2 per cent., premium on six days' sight bills on London. From Paris we have returned to the former discount rate, and are offering for buying private bills on Metzours and Ryder at fifteen days' sight.

From a tabular statement in the above document, it is shown that the South Australian exports during the last three years, with their estimated value, was as follows:—

Exports of colonial produce from all ports of South Australia during 1855, 1856, and 1857.

1855. 1856. 1857.

	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper, cwt.	12,274	44,988	5,600	55,891
Iron, &c.	4,639	50,825	9,480	156,253
Lead, cwt.	1,442	1,442	8,084	141,295
Leather, tons	144	3,750	35	377
Linen, cwt.	144	3,750	23,486	561,520
Flour, tons	5,759	31,230	21,402	47,533
Bacon, cwt.	1,063	3,071	20,141	6,355
Barley, cwt.	10	618	1,326	2,321
Turnips, cwt.	1,599	4,361	2,184	5,112
Total	1,034	1,224	777	1,293
	100%	130	100%	336
Bacon, hams, & hocks	100	131	473	512
Horns	42	192	56	211
Fruit	1,000	1,198	3,970	4,100
Hides	1,826	690	2,078	2,537
Almonds, cwt.	117	652	278	1,338
Eggs	750	211	293	621
Rags, baize	9	44	35	70
Casseroles, cwt.	22	103	46	87
Butter, cwt.	15	619	306	3,131
Potatoes, tons	334	1,566	2,636	5,936
Bacon, eggs	3	37	2,367	8,800
Total	1,045	231	2,321	8,786
	100%	130	100%	336
	£693,480	£21,670,645	£1,677,204	

Papers to the 10th instant have been received from Hobart Town. The Daily Mercury states that business in the grain market has been quiet. With respect to wheat great uncertainty prevails, some expecting a decline in consequence of the recent arrivals, while others think the present prices will be maintained on account of the advance in the markets at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. The following (says the Argus) were the closing quotations:—

Wheat, 7d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel, the best sample. Colonial oats, a little, and a few lots, were sold at 8s 6d. per bushel. Foreign oats remain at 5s 6d. to 6s per bushel. Foreign rye, in demand, but very little, as yet come in, are 10s. per bushel. Inflated and unusual sorts are still available, excepting a few. Prices of linseed, white herrings, &c., have of late been somewhat considered, but have been of moderate amount, in 2-doz. tins, and worth 3d. to 4d. Soundings of moderate sale, at about 4d. per tin.

Groceries.—The damaged tea at Cashiers, and those from the wreck of the Eliza Latham, together making a considerable quantity of tea, have interfered with the sales, and affected the prices of sound black tea. A portion of a cargo of sound tea (the remains having been taken off) was offered at 10s. per lb. Linseed oil, 10s. per barrel, 10s. per cwt. Linseed oil, 10s. per barrel. Patina, common, dull or flat, sold at 6s 6d. per cwt.; and calisters of prepared, 2ls. to 2s. each, in boxes.

Provisions of real prime quality, and in sound condition, can no longer be had for 10s. per cwt. Bass No. 3, cannot be quoted above £10 per dozen, and last week was quoted at £9 10s. per dozen, high brand respectively.

Wines are still very dear, and sales are limited only for direct use, at prices which certainly show no upward tendency. Cognac, 10s. per bottle, light wine, have been sold at auction at about £10 10s. per dozen, but are still in demand, as to the value of superior sorts, which are however, dull in colour.

Drugs and chemicals are held in very large quantities, and nothing but a cessation of shipments can affect prices for the better. Flour of sulphur, cream tartar, tartaric acid, arrowroot, &c., are all in demand, and are still in demand, 10s. per cwt. Patina, common, dull or flat, sold at 6s 6d. per cwt.; and calisters of prepared, 2ls. to 2s. each, in boxes.

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